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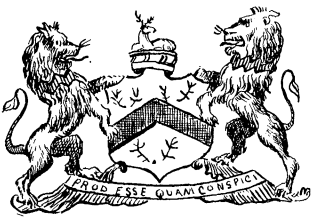
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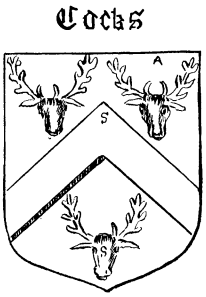
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ARMS OF THE COCKE FAMILY.

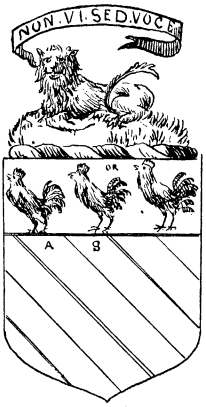


COCKS, LORD SOMERS.

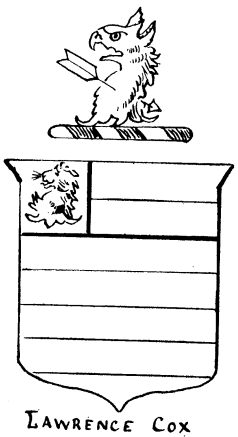
No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 3.



LAWRENCE COX OF MONMOUTH

No. 4.

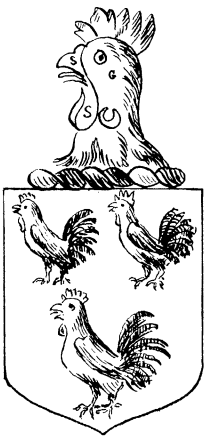


COCK OF BROXBOURNE (HERTS)



COCK OF NEWCASTLE

No. 5.



COCKYN

No. 6.

GENEALOGY.

THE COCKES OF ENGLAND.

The earliest complete account that we have of the Cocke Family in England is the pedigree of *Walter Cokkes de Chelworth* or *Walter Le Cock*,* of Ospringe, Co. Kent (*circ.* 1250).† This covers a period of nearly four hundred years from 1250. The name is spelled *Le Cock*, *Cokkys*, and *Cokkes*, and may readily have passed into Cock, Cocke, Cocks, Cox or Coxe.

But almost a century prior to this there is mention of *Andreas* (or *Andrew*) *Cockain* (which seems to be the same as Cock, as will appear), of Ashburne, in the county of Derby, in the reign of Henry II. (1154-1189); whose son and heir was *William Cockain*, from whom descended *Charles Cockayne*, who was created a baron and viscount in 1642 (*Edmondson's Peerage;* London, 1785; p. 314). The interesting fact is added that the coat-of-arms shows three cocks; crest, a cock's head; motto, *Virtus in arduis*. This was about a century after William the

*The name "*Walter Le Cock*," ("*Walter de Chelworth*") suggests a Norman origin, and we find in *Le dict'e de la biographie universelle* (Paris, 1819), "THOMAS LECOQ, *né en Normandie* dans le xvi e siècle, curé," &c. In 1357 after the disastrous battle of Poitiers—a calamity that was followed in France by a State almost of anarchy—the States General assembled at Paris without delay to take measures for the defense of the Kingdom, and the popular leaders were "two men of superior talent, fearless resolution and sincere patriotism"—Etienne Marcel and ROBERT LECOQ, bishop of Laon. (There was a "General Lecoq" in the latter part of the xviiith century.) To show how the English name might easily have been thus derived, we instance the following *all in Surrey co.*:— "Gilbert *le Cok* de Albury" (1327), "Richard *Cok*" (1372), "John *Cok* de Compton (1379), "*Richard* atte *Cockes*," M. P. (1400), "Rev. John *Cocke*, Vicar of Effingham (1562), "Johannes *Cox*, rector...de Beddington" (1669); so that in this one county we have chronologically "le Cok," "Cok," "Cockes," "Cocke," "Cox." The name "*Coke*" probably has the same origin.

Mrs. C. F. Henley, of Tennessee, (in a letter to Wm. Goodrich, Esq., of Phila.) speaks of a "tradition" still preserved among the Tennessee descendants of *Stephen Cocke*,[3] grandson of Richard Cocke,[1] which relates that his ancestor was "a small Norman prince," named 'Coque" or "Coques" [Lecoq], who landed in England with William the Conqueror; and she adds, in the same letter, that "the Coques" or Cockes who lived at *Newcastle* (created a borough by the Conqueror) and at *Broxborne* had the same arms, as did "also the Cockes or Coxe or Coques who settled near Dover in *Kent*" [Walter Le Cock]; from which latter (Mrs. Henley says) descended "*Walter*[1] and *Thomas*[1] and *Nicholas*[2] of Surry [Va.] and *Nicholas* of Middlesex and *John* and *Matthew* and *Maurice Cox* of Lancaster and Middlesex." (This article was in the hands of the printer when we received this information, so that we are not able to verify it.)

†See Collins & Brydges' *Peerage of England* (London, 1812), Vol. viii.; also, Vol. xi., p. 24 of *Harleian Society Publications*, "Visitation of Somersetshire" (which county adjoins Gloucestershire and Devonshire).

Conqueror landed in England, and shows the family established with a coat-of-arms from the very beginning ——— which, indeed, appears also from the pedigree and arms of Walter Cock.

This was (say) 1160, and in 1403, some 250 years afterwards, the Cockaynes were still living at Ashbourne, when *John Cockayne* married Agnes, daughter of Sir Richard Vernon.*

There is another pedigree of the COCKES OF ESSEX (published in *Harleian Society Publications*, Vol. xiv, 558), which begins with *Ranulphus Cocus* (or *Ralph Cock*) in the reign of Henry III. (*circ.* 1250). The names in this line are Ranulphus, John, Richard, *John of Shopland*, *John & Richard of Prittlewell.* "*John Cocke*† *of Shopland* in com. Essex, Esq." married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, 1st *Lord Wentworth*,‡ Lord Chamberlain to King Edward VI.

We find the family also spread into Surrey (adjoining Kent) in the XIVth century:—*Rev. John Cok*, vicar of Compton, 1379, and *Gilbert le Cok*, rector of Albury, 1372. There was a *Ralfe Cock* in Cornwall about 1400.

But one of the most significant and interesting facts in the history of this family is stated briefly in a voluminous work published in London, in 1804, on *The History and Antiquities of Surrey*, by Manning and Bray. We learn from this publication (I, 42) that about the year 1350, reign of Edward III, one of the representatives in Parliament, of the county of Surrey was "*Richard* atte *Cockes.*"

Only one more step was necessary, after learning these facts about the family in Surrey and Kent at this early period, to go back to the time of the Conquest; and this is given in Walford's *County Families of the United Kingdom* (London, 1860). Under the head of WILLIAM COX, ESQ., we find in this volume the following:

"WILLIAM COX, ESQ., of Ballynoe. * * * This family is lineally descended through the Plantagenet Kings, from William the Conqueror,

* To show how matters persist in the old English families:—Sir John Stanhope, father of the 1st Earl of Chesterfield, had a daughter Anne, who married *Thomas Cokayne*, of Ashbourne, in Derbyshire, Esq. This was about 1600; the family having then resided at Ashbourne 450 years.

† This "*John Cocke*" (as it is spelled in Collins' *Peerage*, VI., 204) was the father of "*Richard Cocke*, of Prittlewell in Essex, Esq."; which latter had a daughter "*Mary Cocke*," who married *Richard Davies*, the elder, of Middleton, com. Salop, Esq., of the body extraordinary to his Majesty. This Mary Davies (b. 1623) died without issue, and lies buried in Prittlewell Church.

In Vol. 24, *Har. Soc. Pub.*, p. 54, we find notice of marriage (1661) of "*Anne Cocke*," dau. of "*Thomas Cocke* of Chissel, co. Essex, Esq."

‡ *Jane Seymour*, wife of Henry VIII., was daughter of *Sir John Seymour* and *Margaret Wentworth*, co. Suffolk The Wentworths claimed descent from the blood royal of England (Miss Strickland's *Queens of Eng.*, II., 273).

from whom the present representative is the 25th in descent. Ballynoe, near Ballingarry, co. Limerick."—[This family of Cox's is the same as *Cox (Cocks), of Beamond*, of whom we shall speak hereafter.]

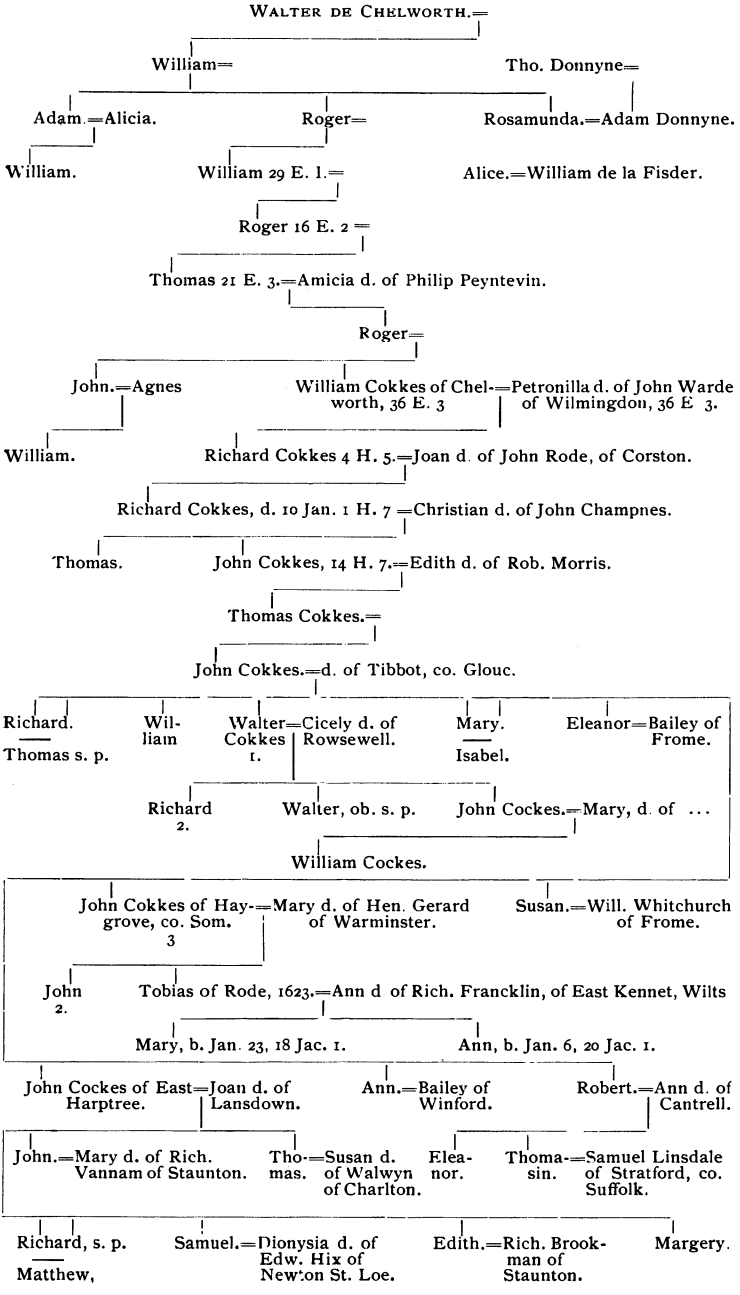
That the family was a very ancient one seems also, to be proved by the fact (re-stated elsewhere in this article), that "*Cock of Newcastle*," had on his escutcheon "*a Bezant bet'n 3 Cocks.*" A "Bezant" is a Byzantine coin, and is a common heraldric device, which originated (as is supposed), from the coins of Constantinople, assumed as armorial bearings by the doughty Crusaders in commemoration of their exploits. The Third Crusade (1188-1192), of which the renowned Richard Plantagenet was the hero, was the first to be popular in England; and it is reasonable to conjecture that "Cock of Newcastle" was one of the valiant men-at-arms who followed the standard of St. George in this famous expedition.

Descendants of Walter Cokkes.

We reproduce the pedigree of the family of Walter Cokkes, of Co. Kent, *circ.* 1250 (see *Harleian Society Pub.*, Vol. xi., "Visitation of Somersetshire," p. 24):

COCKES:

Arms.—*Gules, a spur leather and buckle or; on a chief argent three cocks' heads erased, of the field, combed and wattled or.*


WALTER DE CHELWORTH.=
William=
Tho. Donnyne=
Adam.=Alicia.
Roger=
Rosamunda.=Adam Donnyne.
William.
William 29 E. 1.=
Alice.=William de la Fisder.
Roger 16 E. 2 =
Thomas 21 E. 3.=Amicia d. of Philip Peyntevin.
Roger=
John.=Agnes
William Cokkes of Chelworth, 36 E. 3 =Petronilla d. of John Warde of Wilmingdon, 36 E 3.
William.
Richard Cokkes 4 H. 5.=Joan d. of John Rode, of Corston.
Richard Cokkes, d. 10 Jan. 1 H. 7 =Christian d. of John Champnes.
Thomas.
John Cokkes, 14 H. 7.=Edith d. of Rob. Morris.
Thomas Cokkes.=
John Cokkes.=d. of Tibbot, co. Glouc.
Richard. Thomas s. p.
William
Walter Cokkes 1.=Cicely d. of Rowsewell.
Mary. Isabel.
Eleanor=Bailey of Frome.
Richard 2.
Walter, ob. s. p.
John Cockes.=Mary, d. of ...
William Cockes.
John Cokkes of Haygrove, co. Som. 3 =Mary d. of Hen. Gerard of Warminster.
Susan.=Will. Whitchurch of Frome.
John 2.
Tobias of Rode, 1623,=Ann d of Rich. Francklin, of East Kennet, Wilts
Mary, b. Jan. 23, 18 Jac. 1.
Ann, b. Jan. 6, 20 Jac. 1.
John Cockes of East Harptree.=Joan d. of Lansdown.
Ann.=Bailey of Winford.
Robert.=Ann d. of Cantrell.
John.=Mary d. of Rich. Vannam of Staunton.
Thomas.=Susan d. of Walwyn of Charlton.
Elea-nor.
Thomasin.=Samuel Linsdale of Stratford, co. Suffolk.
Richard, s. p. Matthew,
Samuel.=Dionysia d. of Edw. Hix of Newton St. Loe.
Edith.=Rich. Brookman of Staunton.
Margery.

The family of the celebrated *Dr. Daniel Coxe* was living in Somerset at the beginning of the XVIIIth century, and it easy to perceive how the name Cokkes had been changed into Coxe. There are many similar and positive evidences (instances of which will be noted) that the names Cox and Cocke were originally the same, and belonged to the same family.

THE GLOUCESTER COCKES.

The genealogy of the Gloucester Cockes is given in Collins' *Peerage of England*, Vol. VIII. We learn from this work that this ancient family was seated in the county of Kent so early as the beginning of the reign of King Edward I; in the fourteenth year of that monarch (1286) "*Walter Le Cock*, son and heir of *Thomas Le Cock*, was assessed at 6s. 3d., as an aid for the sixteenth part of one Knight's fee, for the scite of a messuage and lands (late belonging to Walter Le Cock) in Ospringe, as appears by the memorandum in the Exchequer of that year. In the reign of King Edward II, Richard Kancis and Basilia, relict of *Roger Cock*,* held the half of a quarter of a Knight's fee in Ospringe aforesaid, as proved by the book of Knights' fees. Thomas Le Cock, of Ospringe, held, at the time of his death, anno 13 Edward III., the scite of one messuage and twenty acres of land in Ospringe, of the King IN CAPITE, by the service of nineteen pence per annum, and paying ward to Dover castle, and Walter Le Cock was found to be his son and heir. These premises continued in this family in 16 Henry VIII., when *Richard Cokkys*† died seized thereof, holding them IN CAPITE, and *Richard Cokkys* was his son and heir; but the estate was soon after sold, and the family removed into Gloucestershire; yet the lands were called by their name for many years after."

We may remark upon this that the Cocke family must have been in Gloucestershire long prior to the time above stated; for John Poyntz, of Gloucestershire, married Alice Cock (or Cox) about 1490; and Ralph Cock was in Cornwall early in the XIIIth century.

The seat of the Cocks in Co. Kent was known as "*Cocks-Hall*," as we learn from the inscription on the monument to Thomas Cocks in the Church of Cleeve (before it was demolished by the fall of the steeple in 1696). *Thomas Cocks*,[1]‡ *of Bishop's Cleeve*, in Gloucestershire, Esq.,

*This Roger is same as "Roger,[5] 16 E. 2," in the descendants (above given) of "Walter[1] de Chelworth." And "Thomas Le Cock" (here said to have died 13 E. 3) is "Thomas,[6] 21 E. 3," of the pedigree; though his only son there named is "Roger,[7]" and not "Walter Le Cock," as above.

†We are inclined to think that this "Richard Cokkys" is the "Richard Cokkes[9] 4 H. 5," whose son was "Richard Cokkes,[10] d. 10 Jan. 1 H. 7;" and that (as we conjecture elsewhere) the family removed to Gloucester long prior to "16 Henry VIII.," the date given above.

‡Contemporary with Thomas Cocks,[1] of Bishop's Cleeve, was a certain *William Cocks*, "of Westminster and of Household of our Lord the King," who married (1550) *Margaret Kydyfedd*, of St. James, London (*Har. Soc. Pub.*, "Marriage Licences," I., 13). There was also in London about this time (1587) a *Rev. Henry Cocks* (*Id.*, I., 160).

was descended from a younger son of the Cocks of Cocks-Hall in Kent (see *A New History of Gloucestershire*, by Samuel Rudder, 1779, p. 420); he died in 1601. He married Elizabeth, daughter of —— Holland, of Lancashire, and had issue ten sons and three daughters. The daughters were—1. *Ann*,[2] m. —— Barnsly, of Barnsly Hall, in Worcestershire, Esq.; 2. *Dorothy*,[2] m., 1st, *Edmond Hutchins*, of *Dumbleton*, in Gloucestershire, Esq., who left her that estate at his death, whereby it came into her family; and, 2d (*circ.*, 1620), *Sir Charles Percye*,* Knight, son of Henry, eighth Earl of Northumberland; she died in 1646, leaving no issue; 3. *Elizabeth*,[2] m. ——— Stafford, of ———, in the county of Stafford, Esq.

Sir Charles Percy who married Dorothy Cocks was brother to *Sir George Percy* who was President (or Governor) of the Colony of Virginia in 1609 and 1610. It was about this time (1600) that *Elizabeth Cock*, daughter of *Sir Henry Cock, of Broxbourne*, Co. Herts, married *Robert West*, son of *Lord De la Warr*.

Besides the daughters above mentioned, Thomas Cocks[1] had (as already stated) ten sons (see Watton's *English Baronetage*, 1741, Vol. III.). The two eldest (we are told) according to the custom of those times, made their campaign in the wars. Two of the others were bred to the law, one of whom, *Christopher*,[2] was, in the reign of King James I., sent on an embassy to the Czar of Moscow, in which journey (as we learn from an inscription in Dumbleton Church) he was accompanied by his nephew, afterwards *Sir Richard Cocks*.[3] The other, *Charles Cocks*,[2] Esq., was a bencher of the Middle-Temple; he died in 1654 and was buried in Dumbleton Church. This Charles Cocks[2] succeeded to the Manor of Dumbleton on the death of his sister, Dorothy;[2] and upon his

*Sir Charles Percy, third son of Henry, eighth Earl of Northumberland, was knighted in France by Robert, Earl of Essex, 1591; distinguished himself in the wars of the Low Countries and of Ireland; was concerned in said Earl of Essex's insurrection, and had his pardon 44 Eliz. On the decease of Queen Elizabeth, he was sent by the Council to King James with their letters of notification of the same. (The party stopped on their way to London at the house of *Sir Henry Cock, of Broxbourne*, co. Herts.) During this period his brother, *Sir George Percy*, was Governor of Virginia, and during the same period another Governor of Virginia was *Captain Francis West*, brother of *Lord De La Warr*.

In the church at Dumbleton, against the north wall of the chancel, is a monument with the figures of a man and woman kneeling, and this inscription:

"Here lye the Bodies of S'r Charles Percye, Knight, 3d Sonne of the Earl of Northumb. and of Dame Dorothy his Wife, the Daughter of Thomas Cocks of Cleeve Esq; and of Anne their Daughter. S'r Charles was buried the 9th Day of July, Ano Doni 1628; Dame Dorothy the 28th of June, Ano Doni 1646."

Over the figures in a scutcheon, Quarterly 1st and 4th, *Or, a lion rampant azure*. 2nd and 3d *Gules, three lucies, or pikes, hauriant*, for Lucy; the arms borne by Percy, Earl of Northumberland. Between the figures in a scutcheon, *Baron and femme*, 1. The above. 2. *Sable, a chevron between three stags horns with the scalps argent*, for Cocks. (See engraving No. 2, page 303.)

decease, the estate descended to his nephew, Sir Richard Cocks,[3] baronet.

Four of the sons of Thomas Cocks[1] were merchants, two were divines; they were all prosperous in their several stations. One of them, *Peter*,[2] was Rector of Bishop's Cleeve, and was buried in that church, 1612; he married the daughter of the *Hon. Charles Bridges*, of Wilton Castle, co. Hereford, second son of John, first *Lord Chandos*. (See Collins' *Peerage of England*, Vol. VIII.). Another of these sons was "*James Cocks*[2] of London marchant a° 1634." (*Har. Soc'y Pub.*, "London," XV., 177); and it is probable that *John Cocks*,[2] *of Suffolk* was also a son of Thomas Cocks.[1]

Richard Cocks,[2] the second surviving son of Thomas Cocks,[1] was seated at Castleditch in the county of Hereford, at the western base of *Malvern Hills*, about 15 miles W. of the Cocks' neighborhood in Gloucester; it was near Ledbury and Eastnor Castle (Earl Somers). This Richard[2] married *Judith*, daughter and co-heir of *John Eliot*, of London, merchant, by whom he had issue: 1. *Thomas*,[3] eldest son and heir; 2. *Sir Richard Cocks*,[3] *of Dumbleton*, co. Glouc., who was created a baronet in 1661. (See Watton's *English Baronetage*, Vol. III.)

Thomas,[3] who succeeded to the manor of Castle-ditch, married *Ann*, daughter of *Ambrose Elton*, of Ledbury, in the county of Hereford, Esq., and had issue three daughters: 1. *Dorothy*,[4] m. *Robert Viscount Tracy*, of the Kingdom of Ireland; 2. *Judith*,[4] m. —— *Tracy*; 3. *Eizabeth*[4] —— He had, also, five sons: 1. *Thomas*,[4] who succeeded at Castle-ditch, and left two sons; 2. *John*,[4] d. unmarried; 3. *Richard*;[4] 4. *Henry*;[4] 5. *Charles*,[4] who was elected member of parliament for the city of Worcester in 1692, and represented the borough of Droitwich in seven parliaments. He married *Mary*, daughter of *John Somers*, of Clifton upon Severn, in the county of Worcester, Gent., and sister and co-heir to *John, Lord Somers, Lord High Chancellor* of Great Britian; by whom he had three daughters and two sons. The daughters were: 1. *Catharine*,[5] m. *James Harris*, of the Close in Salisbury, Esq. (of the family of the Earls of Malmesbury), in which cathedral she lies buried, 1704 (Latin inscription given in Collins' *Peerage*, Vol. VIII.); 2. *Mary*,[5] m. *Sir Nicholas Williams* (see for this and other statements pedigree of "Cocks" given in Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, Lond., 1804, I., 284); 3. *Margaret*,[5] m. 1st, *Wm. Lygon*,* 2d, in 1719, *Philip Yorke*,

* In Collins' *Peerage of England*, we are told, under "Lygon, Lord Beauchamp," that the *Lygons* were all buried at "*Malvern*" (IX., 340); and again, that *William Lygon* (b. 1691) m. *Margaret*,[5] eldest dau. of "*Charles Cockes*, of Worcester, Gent." (note spelling). This recalls the *Lygons* of the James River Valley, and *Richard Cocke*,[1] *Sr.*, and *John Beauchamp*, who patented 2,974 acres of land on the south side of Chickahominy River, June 21, 1664; which, after the death of Richard Cocke in 1665, was confirmed to his sons by John Beauchamp.

Lygon was the family name of the Lords Beauchamp, and we have here a very strong incidental proof that Richard Cocke [1] came from "Malvern."

Esq., afterwards created *Earl of Hardwicke* and made *Lord High Chancellor* of Great Britian. She died in 1761.

The sons of *Charles*[4] *Cocks* and *Mary Somers* were: 1. *James*[5] *Cocks*, of Bruckmans, in Hertfordshire, and of Reigate, in Surrey, Esq., for which last place he was representative in parliament from 1713 to 1747. He died 1750, aged 65. He married, 1st (1718), *Lady Elizabeth Newport*, eldest daughter of *Richard, Earl of Bradford*, by whom he had no issue; 2d (1737) *Ann*, daughter of *William*, fourth *Lord Berkeley*, of Stratton, who died 1738-9 in child-bed, of their only issue, *James*[6] *Cocks*, who was slain at St. Cas, on the coast of France, 1758, unmarried; whereupon his estates in Hertfordshire, Surrey, Kent, etc. descended to his uncle. 2. *John*[5] *Cocks*, of Castleditch, Esq., who married (1724) his cousin (by whom he got Castleditch) *Mary*[6] *Cocks*, sole daughter and heiress of *Rev'd Thomas*[5] *Cocks* (of the elder branch, son of Thomas[4] Cocks, of Castle-ditch). He died in 1771 and was buried at Eastnor Church; she survived until 1779 (aged 76), and was interred near him. An elegant monument (see Collins' *Peerage*, VIII.) is erected to her memory.

John[5] *Cocks* and his wife *Mary*[6] *Cocks*, had twelve children: 1. CHARLES[6] SOMERS COCKS, FIRST LORD SOMERS; b. circ. 1725, created baronet, 1772 and Lord Somers, 1784. 2. *Thomas*,[6] b. 1727, d. 1729. 3. *Mary*,[6] b. 1728. 4. *Elizabeth*,[6] b. 1729. 5. *John*,[6] A. M., Rector of Suckleigh, in Worcestershire, and Prebendary of Bristol; d. single 1793. 6. *Joseph*,[6] Barrister; d. 1775. 7. *James*,[6] a Banker; b. 1734, m. 1772 *Martha*, daughter of *Charles Watson*, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the Red. Their daughter *Catharine*[7] m. (1800) *Joseph Yorke*, son of the Bishop of Ely; and another daughter, *Anne*,[7] m. her cousin, the *Hon. and Rev. Reginald Cocks*. 8. *Philip*,[6] A. M., Rector of Acton, in Middlesex, and Prebendary of Lincoln; b. 1739, d. 1797. 9. *Thomas-Somers*,[6] Banker, in partnership with his brother, James;[6] m. (1768) *Ann*, daughter of *Alex. Thistlethwayte*, of Southwick Place, in Hampshire, Esq.; d. 1796. 10. *Richard*.[6] 11. *Robert*.[6] 12. *Timothy*.[6]

CHARLES SOMERS COCKS,[6] the eldest son, first LORD SOMERS, was born at Castleditch, 1725, to which estate, and several others, he succeeded, as, also, to the estates at Dumbleton, and elsewhere, the line of the younger branch descended from Sir Richard Cocks[3] having become extinct on the death, in 1765, of Sir Roberts Cocks,[6] when the estate at Dumbleton descended to John Cocks.[5] Charles Somers Cocks[6] represented the borough of Reigate in three parliaments; was created a Baronet of Great Britain by letters patent, dated 1772; and created a Peer of Great Britain by patent, dated 1784, by the title of *Lord Somers*,*

* Lord Chancellor Somers was the first *Earl Somers*, and, at his death in 1716, the title became extinct. But, in 1784, the peerage was restored to *Sir Charles Somers Cocks*,[6] son of John[5] and Mary[6] Cocks, and grandson of Charles Cocks[4] and Mary Somers, sister of the Lord Chancellor.

We notice in the *Political Magazine* (May, 1781) that there was a discussion in the

Baron of Evesham,* co. Worcester. (See engraving No. 1, p. 303.)

His Lordship was twice married; by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Eliot and sister of Lord Eliot, he had several children, the eldest of whom, *John Somers-Cocks*,[7] was afterwards *Earl Somers*.

The Family of Lord Hardwicke.

Margaret Cocks,[5] daughter of Charles[4] and sister of John,[5] married, as we have seen, *Philip Yorke, Earl of Hardwicke*, the greatest of the Lord Chancellors. In *The Lives of the Lord Chancellors* (VI., 83 *et seq.*), it is stated that Lord Hardwicke married "a gay widow with a good jointure, niece of Lord [Chancellor] Somers,† and the niece by marriage of Sir Joseph Jekyll, the Master of the Rolls," and "the daughter of Mr. Cocks, a Worcestershire squire." When Mr. Yorke applied to Squire Cocks for the hand of his daughter, the old gentlemen "asked for his rent-roll," but Sir Joseph Jekyll advised him not to think of this, but to accept the offer. These had issue:—1. Philip,[6] m. Jemima Campbell, Marchioness Grey, only daughter of John, Earl of Breadalbane, and granddaughter and heiress of the Duke of Kent; 2. Charles,[6] a very accomplished man, who was, also, Lord Chancellor; 3. Joseph,[6] ambassador to States General, afterwards Lord Dover; 4. John;[6] 5. James,[6] Bishop of Ely; whose eldest daughter became Lady Anson, and his youngest Lady Heathcote. There were two other children of Lord Hardwicke.

Line of Sir Richard Cocks,[3] of Dumbleton, Son of Richard.[2]

The foregoing traces the line of Thomas Cocks,[3] elder brother of Sir Richard;[2] we now give the descendants of the latter.

The eldest surviving son of Thomas Cocks[1] was *Thomas Cocks*,[2] who had an only son, *Sir John Cocks*;[3] the issue of the latter failing, *Henry Stafford*, Esq., grandson to the lord viscount Stafford (who was beheaded

House of Commons between Burke and Sir Charles Cocks, the former attacking, and the latter defending the Ordnance Expenditures The residence of the Somers-Cocks family is *Eastnor Castle*, in Gloucestershire, a magnificent seat—In 1834, John Somers Cocks was *Earl Somers*.

* *Evesham* is in the extreme south-east of Worcestershire on the border line between that county and Gloucestershire. In Rudder's *History of Gloucestershire* (p. 823) it is stated that "the manor of Willersley and the demean lands thereof, lately belonging to the *abbey of Evesham*, were granted to *John Cock* and John Wrath, 36 H. 8." At this time *John Cock*,[6] of Broxbourne, was living, who had transactions with Henry VIII, and "John Cokkes"[13] who married "d. of Tibbot, co. Glouc."; and either of these may have been the John Cock above-mentioned.

It was on "the fatal field of Evesham" (1265) that the great Earl Simon de Montfort, the heroic leader of the Barons in their fierce struggles with King Henry III., fell fighting valiantly to the last; and with him seemed to perish the cause for which he died.

† Margaret Cocks[b] was the niece of John Lord Somers, Lord High Chancellor, and the aunt of Charles[6] Somers Cocks, in whom the title of Lord Somers was revived.

in the reign of Charles II.), was his heir-at-law, being the grandson of his sister.

Sir Richard Cocks[3] (as already mentioned) was the younger son of Richard Cocks[2] and Judith Eliot. It was this Richard[3] who (as is stated on his tomb in Dumbleton Church) "in his younger Days accompanied his Unkle Christopher Cocks (Who was honoured by King James the First with a public Character) into Muscovy." He was a staunch adherent of King Charles I., and was reduced to poverty during those troublous times; but he was amply repaid by his uncle, *Charles Cocks*,[2] Esq., a Bencher of the Middle Temple, who left him a considerable real and personal estate. Soon after the Restoration he was made a baronet (1661) and was high sheriff of Gloucestershire, 17 Car. II., 1666. He married *Susanna*, daughter of *Ambrose Elton*, of the Hasle, Co. Hereford, Esq., by his wife *Anne*, daughter of *Sir Edward Aston*, of Tixhall, Staffordshire, sister of *Walter Lord Aston;** and by her he had three sons and two daughters. One of the latter, *Elizabeth*,[4] married *Sir John Fust*, co. Gloucester.

Richard,[4] eldest son of Sir Richard,[3] married *Mary*, daughter of *Sir Robert Cooke;* he died in his father's life-time, 1669, and left three sons,

* That is, Sir Richard Cocks[3] married a neice of Walter Lord Aston. This Lord Aston was ambassador to Spain 1635-8; died 1639. His cousin, *Walter Aston*, came to Virginia, and is buried at Westover (Lt. Col. Walter Aston, of Henrico). The daughter of Lt. Col. Aston, *Mary Aston*, was the second wife of *Richard Cocke*,[1] of Henrico; so that the children of Mary Aston were cousins to Lord Aston. At this time the family in England was also connected with the Wests, Percys, Wentworths, Berkeleys, Newports (Earls of Bradford), the Bridges, of Wilton Castle (Lords Chandos), &c.

It will be remembered that *Thomas Cocks*,[3] brother of Richard,[3] married *Ann*, another daughter of *Ambrose Elton;* the brothers married sisters, thus making a double connection with the Aston family.

It is interesting to note that in the year 1634 *Hugh Cox* (or *Cockes*—it is spelled both ways in the order of court) is granted "500 acres in Charles City Co., adjoining lands of *Walter Aston*," for transportation of 10 persons (including one *Hugh Powell*). See *Va. Hist. Mag.*, Apr. '96, p. 40. In 1632 *Richard Coxe* (*Cocks*) represented Wyanoke, in Charles City in H. of B, and he afterwards married *Mary Aston*.

The Astons were from Co. Stafford, about 50 or 60 miles N. of the Cocke neighbourhood in the adjoining counties of Gloucester and Worcester. The Cockes of these last-named counties (and Hereford) were all within a line of 15 miles length running due north & south about 10 miles E. of *Malvern Hills* (Lat. 52° N, Lon. 2° W.). At the southern extremity of this line was *Bishop's Cleeve*, the seat of Thomas Cocks;[1] it is a few miles northeast of the city of Gloucester, and near the border-line of Worcestershire & Gloucestershire. About 10 miles up the river Severn we come to *Eckington* where was the Rectory devised in the will of John Cocks, of Suffolk; and about 5 miles distant is *Bromsgrove*, another Rectory devised in same will. East of Eckington, some 5 miles, lay a village called *Ashton*, and a mile or two from that was *Dumbleton*, the seat of Sir Richard Cocks.[3] About 15 miles N. of Dumbleton was the parliamentary borough of *Droitwich* (the old Roman town "Salinae"), represented in seven parliaments by Charles Cocks,[4] who married Mary Somers. A few miles E. of Bromsgrove we find *Kingsnorton*, "the parsonage & chapell" of which (as will be seen) was devised in the will of John Cocks, of Suffolk. All these places were closely grouped together. Near by in the county of Hereford was *Castle-ditch*, one of the family seats.

the eldest of whom, *Sir Richard Cocks*,[5] succeeded his grandfather, in 1684, in his title and estate; another son was *Sir Robert Cocks*.[5]

Sir Richard Cocks[5] married, first, *Frances*, daughter of *Richard Nevell*, of Bickingbeer, in Berkshire, Esq. He was elected Knight of the shire (Gloucester) in three successive parliaments in reign of William III., and was High Sheriff, 5 Will. & Mary, 1694. He died 1726, without issue; and was succeeded in his title and estates by his brother, *The Rev. Sir Robert Cocks*,[5] Bart., D. D., rector of Bladon, &c., whose son *Sir Robert Cocks*[6] succeeded him; the latter was killed (1765) by a fall from a horse; and as he left no male issue, the title became extinct, and the estate devolved to John Cocks,[5] of Castleditch, in Hereforeshire, from whom it descended to his son *Charles Somers Cocks*.[6]

The Gloucester Cocks (often spelt Cox, Coxe, Cockes) had ARMS: *Sable*. a Chevron between three Attires of a Stag fixed to the Scalp *Argent*. Crest: On a Wreath, a Stag couchant, regardant, proper (see crest of Lord Somers). (See engraving No. 2, p. 303.)

BARONETS, OFFICERS, ETC.:

During the period 1550–1780, there was in this family a number of Knights and officers of rank, some of whom we enumerate below (note spelling*):

1. *John Cock of Broxbourne* Co., Herts, 1550. Master of Requests, &c. 2. *Sir Henry Cock, of Broxbourne* (b., 1538: d., 1609). 3. *Sir Richard Cox*, of Brame, Ely, son of *Dr. Richard Cox*, 1520–'80, Bishop of Ely. 4. There was a *William Cocks* in London (1550), "of the household of our Lord the King;" and 5. A *Rev. Henry Cocks* in London, 1587. 6. *Captain William Cocke*, who fell (1588) in the engagement with the Invincible Armada. 7. *Sir Richard Coxe*, of family of "Coxe of Beamond," who was an officer in the household of Queen Elizabeth, and who was interred (1623) in Westminster Abbey, where there is a monument to his memory. 8. *Sir Robert Cock*, Knt., m. d. of Sir Anthony Cooke; was "Clark of the Check to Charles I." (see "Visitation of Essex," I., 382), and had charge of the yeomen of the Guard and all the ushers in Royal Household. 9. A "*Captain Cox*" who (see Campbell's *Lives of the Admirals*, II., 28) in a very bold and gallant enterprise recaptured from the Dutch the British Ship Phœnix "in the Streights" near Leghorn, Nov. 26, 1652; this officer is frequently mentioned in *Pepys' Diary*. 10. *William Cox*, M. P., 1620. 11. *Sir Richard Cocks*,[3] *of Dumbleton*, co. Gloucester; created bart. 1661. 12. *Sir John Cocks*[3] (spelled frequently Cox), son of Thomas,[3] *circ.* 1660.

*In the XVIth and XVIIth centuries (as we have remarked) men spelled their names any way at all. It would almost seem that Shakespeare never even by accident spelled his name the same way twice. Sir Walter Raleigh, as accomplished a man as one could find, spelled his own name Rauley, Rawleyghe, Ralegh, &c. (See Disraeli's *Curiosities of Literature*, II., 423.)

13. *Sir Richard Cocks*,[5] grandson of Sir Richard;[3] d. 1726. 14. Rev. *Sir Robert Cocks*,[5] brother of Sir Richard.[5] 15. *Sir Robert Cocks*,[6] son of Sir Robert.[5] 16, *Charles Cocks*,[4] M. P. for Southwark, 1695–1710. 17. *Sir Richard Coxe*, the celebrated historian, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland; d. 1734. 18. *Sir Charles Cocks*,[6] afterwards (1784) Lord Somers. 19. *Sir Miles Cocks*. And others of rank and note, as *Captain George Cocke* (1640), so often mentioned in *Pepys'* Diary; etc., etc.

THE COCKES OF HERTFORDSHIRE AND OF THE EAST OF ENGLAND.

In the "Visitation of Hertfordshire, 1572" (see *Har. Soc. Pub.*, Vol. 22) is given the pedigree of "COCK OF BROXBORNE," beginning with *William Cock*[1] (*circ.* 1420); which family had

ARMS.—Quarterly—1, Quarterly Gules and Argent; 2, Argent, a chevron engrailed between three mullets Sable, Hamond; 3, Vert, on a cross Or an estoile Gules, Adams; 4, Sable, a chevron engrailed Ermine between three pheons Or, Foster.

CREST.—An ostrich Or, legged Argent, holding in the beak a horseshoe of the second. (See engraving No. 5, p. 303.)

Again, in "The Visitation of Warwickshire" (*Har. Soc. Pub.*, Vol. 12), we have another pedigree of "COCKE," beginning with "*Willm's Cocke*[5] *de Brokesborne in Com. Hertford*," and

ARMS—Quarterly, gules and argent, in fess a mullet sable for difference.

The first of the line is *William Cock*[1] (d. *circ.* 1420). He had a son, *John Cock*,[2] who is said to have married a daughter of —— Grave or Grove (see "Cock" in *Pedigrees of Hertfordshire Families*, by Wm. Berry), by whom he had a son *Richard Cocke*[3] (d. *circ.* 1480), who married Elizabeth, daughter of —— Hamond. *John Cock*,[4] son of Richard[3] (d. *circ.* 1510) married Anne, daughter of —— Adams, of Middlesex. His son was *William Cock*,[5] of Wormley (written in one pedigree, "Willm's Cocke de Brokesborne;" note the spellings, "Cock" and "Cocke" in two accounts of same pedigree), who married Joane, dau. & heir of —— Foster; he died about 1525.

The son of William[5] was *John Cock*,[6] *of Broxbourne* (d. *circ.* 1558), who married *Anne*, dau. and heir of *Thomas Goodyer* (spelled in the two other pedigrees, "Goodiere" and "Goodere"). He held the office of *Master of Requests* to Edward VI. and Queen Mary, and was Sheriff of Herts and Essex in reign of Edward VI. He was, also, *Lancaster Herald* (see Miss Strickland's *Queens of Eng.*, II., 571), and it is related that on the execution of the Duke of Northumberland in reign of Queen Mary, he went to the Queen and begged the head of the Duke. (There are six heralds attached to the College of Heralds). The Master of Requests had jurisdiction of all special petitions to the Crown.

John Cock,[6] Esq., was succeeded by his son, *Sir Henry Cock*,[7] *of*

Broxbourne and Ponsbourne, who died 1609, aged 71. He married *Ursula*, dau. and coheir of *James Bury*, of Hampton Poyle, Co. Oxon., Esq.

BROXBOURNE (near Hoddeston, about 25 miles N. of London), the seat of the Hertfordshire Cocks was granted by William the Conqueror to Hugh de Grentemaisil. The manor and church passed to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John, and finally escheated to the Crown. Henry VIII. sold the manor to *John Cock*,[6] *Esq.* Broxbourne Church was built in reign of Henry VI. There are in this ancient church several monuments in commemoration of the Cock family, and a very stately one erected in the chancel to the memory of *Sir Henry Cock*,[7] "Keeper of the Wardrobe" to Queen Elizabeth and James I. If (as we suppose) this office was the same as "Master of the Robes," it was a very important position, indeed, the highest, in the King's Household.

The Manor House of Broxbourne is described as "a spacious edifice in the midst of a pleasant park." For an account of *Sir Henry Cock*,[7] see the superb work entitled *The Beauties of England and Wales* (VII., 229, etc.). In 1603, Sir Henry entertained King James I. at his seat on his journey to London from Edinburgh, when he succeeded to the crown of England. Sir Henry Cock was sheriff of Herts, 16 Eliz. Besides the office of Keeper of the Wardrobe, he was *Cofferer* to Queen Elizabeth. This last was a very responsible position in the Royal Household; the Cofferer formerly had oversight over the other officers of the Court; he was next under the Controller, and was a member of the Privy Council.

The other children of John Cock[6] were: *John*[7] (in the Warwickshire pedigree, instead of 2nd son "John," we have "Willm's Cock de Maiden Croft in Com. Hertf."), *Thomas*,[7] *Susan*,[7] *Jane*,[7] and *Frances*,[7] who married Sir Walter Hungerford, Knight.

Issue of Sir Henry Cock[7] and his wife, Ursula Bury:—1. *William*;[8] 2. *John*,[8] s. p.; 3. *Frances*,[8] m. *Sir Edmund Lucy*, of Kingwood, co. Hereford; 4. *Elizabeth*,[8] m. 1st, *Robert West*, *son of* LORD DE LA WARR; 2d, *Sir Robert Oxenbridge*, of co. Southampton, Knight; 3rd, *Sir Richard Lucy*, Knight Banneret.

Sir Robert Oxenbridge and Elizabeth Cock[8] left a daughter *Ursula*,[9]

*In the pedigree in "The Visitation of Warwickshire" (p. 261) this Thomas[7] is described as "*Thomas Cocke de London grocer*" (1619). He was thus contemporary with "*Robert Cock, Grocer*" (mentioned in Stith's *Hist. of Va.*, App. No. 2, p. 8), who was one of the Corporators of the Company for Virginia, to whom King James I. granted a second charter in 1609. *Richard Cox* (or *Cocks*), the merchant prince, who seems to have carried on big trading enterprises in different parts of the world, and who in the latter part of the xviiith century was one of those who furnished the greater portion of supplies to Virginia (see Bruce's *Econom. Hist. of Va.*, II., 334, and Brown's *Genesis of U. S.*), was probably a successor of "Thomas Cocke" and "Robert Cock," and closely connected with them by blood relationship. We suspect that he was the promoter of the Cocke emigration to Virginia.

who married *Sir John Monson*,* made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles I., and a very distinguished man (See Collin's *Peerage*, V., 19 and VII., 240); and thus the estate at Broxbourne passed to the Monson family, where it continued until the death of the late *Lord Monson* (*circ.* 1800).

THE COCKES OF DEVON AND CORNWALL.

Gloucestershire and Hertfordshire were the principal centres of the Cocke family, but they were to be found, also, in Devon, Somersetshire, Cornwall, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Northumberland, Scotland, and elsewhere. From Gloucester it was easy to pass into the contiguous counties of Devon and Cornwall and Somerset. As we have seen, it was from Cornwall that the Cockes of Princess Anne and Surry in Virginia came. As early as 1400, we find (*Har. Soc. Pub.*, Vol. 9, "Vis. of Cornwall," p. 223) "*Ralfe Cock*" in Cornwall; nearly two hundred years later (1588), in Plymouth, we meet the celebrated *Captain William Cocke*. We have obtained from the Register of Births in Northam Parish, co. Devon, a record of the family between the years 1601–1621; the names that occur are *Thomas*, *Richard*, *William*, *John*, CHRISTOPHER,† *Mary*, *Joseph*, *Prudence*, *Joan*, etc. We have, also, a copy of the will of *Edward Cock*, of Plymouth, merchant (d. 1634). He leaves to each of his daughters, *Grace*, *Christian*, and *Joane*, £200; to his sons *John* and *Lucas* and daughters *Marie* and *Elizabeth*, £100 apiece; besides a number of smaller legacies of money and real estate.

In "The Visitation of the County of Cornwall" (*Har. Soc. Pub.*, ix., 43) is the pedigree of this branch, beginning with a certain "*Lewkis Cocke* of Plimouth in Com. Devon," to which is added by the editor the subjoined note:

"*Capt. Cock, of Plymouth*, styled 'A Cock of the Game,' supposed to be of this family, was the only officer killed fighting against the Armada. Arms—Ar. a chev. engr. betw. 3 Cocks' heads. Sa. a canton B. charged with an anchor Or."

The gallant Sir Richard Hawkins, who was present in this famous affair, speaking of the issue of the fight, says (Campbell's *Lives of the Admirals;* London, 1781; I., 395): "We sunk, spoiled, and took many of them, and they diminished of ours but one small pinnace, nor any

* *Sir William Monson* (who must have been a brother of above Sir John), son of Sir John Monson, was a celebrated English Admiral; died 1643. In 1620, he patented lands in Virginia. In 1772, *Hon. Col. Monson* was sent out as a member of Governor General's Council in India; antagonized Warren Hastings (see Lord Mahon's *Hist. Eng.*, II., 951). *Wm. John Monson* was *Lord Monson*, of Barton Hall, near Lincoln, of Chart Lodge, Kent, etc., in the year 1860. In the present year (1897), it is announced in the papers that "*Rt. Hon. Sir John Monson*," late British Ambassador to Vienna, is transferred to Paris.

The manor of Cheshunt where Cardinal Wolsey lived was sold to John Cock,[6] from whom it descended to Monson family

† We shall presently again meet the name *Christopher* among the Cocks of Suffolk.

man of name save only *Captain Cocke*, who died with honour amidst his company;" and Sir Walter Raleigh, describing the same engagement in his "History of the World," says (Knight's *Popular History of England*, III., 154) that only one English commander fell—"*Cock*, an Englishman, who died with honour in the midst of the enemies in a small ship of his;" though we find it stated in another place (*The Harleian Miscellany*, I., 126) that "in this conflict one *William Cocks*, captain of a little pinnace, called the *Violet*, belonging unto Sir William Winter, behaved himself very valiantly against the enemy, in the greatest heat of the encounter," in which both he and "his delight" perished. (In three contemporary records the name of the same individual is spelled "Cocke," "Cock," "Cocks.")

In "The Visitation of Cornwall," already quoted, there are numerous other references to members of this branch of the family; *e. g.*, mention (p. 11) of "*Grace* Da. of *Jo. Cock* of Cambelford in Cornwall Esq" (1620); and (p. 205) of "*Julian* dau. & hey. of *Grigorie Cock* of Plimouth" (see, also, "Visitation of Devonshire," *Har. Soc. Pub.*, VI., 19, "*Gregory Cock* of Plimouth," *circ.* 1500); and (p. 223) of "*Hawisia*, da. of *Ralfe Cock*," who married "Roger Martyn 19 R. II."; and (p. 255) of "one *Will. Cocke*" (*circ.* 1590); etc., etc.

It is evident that the Cockes of Cornwall and Devon were largely given to a sea-faring life, and we recall that it was from Cornwall that *Capt. Thomas*[1] *Cocke* and *Walter*[1] *Cocke*, *mariner*, and *Capt. Christopher*[1] *Cocke* sailed to Virginia about 1690.

The Cocks of Suffolk.

From Suffolk about the same date came *Secretary William Cocke*. We have the will of *John Cocks* (the spelling, it is important to note, is the same as that in Gloucester, *of Hawksteede, co. Suffolk* (1629). He first devises unto his children, *Dorothy*, *Charles*, and *James*, all his "right, title, and interest of, in, and to the Rectorie of Bromsgrove and of, in, and to Parsonage and Chapell of Kingsnorton and of, in, and to Parsonage or Rectorie of Eckington, all in county of Worcester."* This would imply an interest in these livings, which were all valuable, and a good social position, and, also, *connects the Suffolk family with that of Worcester and Gloucester*. He then devises or bequeaths all his "adventures in the old East India Co.," and joint stock, &c. "in late Persian voyages" to the same; besides numerous other bequests. He appoints "*Dorothie*" his "Ex'r," and "Charles Cockes [so it is spelled], *Christopher Cockes*, and James Cockes, my brothers, all of London, gentlemen, to be Overseers," &c. We have already mentioned "*James Cocks*[2] of London marchant a° 1634," one of whose brothers *Christo-*

* These places, as we have already noted, are all in Cocke neighborhood about 10 miles from Malvern Hills.

pher[3] was ambassador to the "Czar of Moscow," and the other *Charles*,[2] was a Bencher of the Middle Temple; they were all three sons (it will be remembered) of *Thomas Cocks*,[1] of Bishop's Cleeve, co. Gloucester. They had a sister *Dorothy*.[2] Beyond doubt this *John Cocks*,[2] *of Suffolk*, is their brother and another of the ten sons of Thomas Cocks.[1] It is most probably this same "*Christopher Cockes*[2]" here mentioned whose marriage licence (1573) is given (name spelled as above) in list of "Marriage Licenses issued by the Dean & Chapter of Westminster" (*Har. Soc. Pub.*, Vol. 23, p. 4).

The will of *Mathew Cock** (spelling changes again) apparently, also, of Suffolk (1638), seems to be that of a clergyman, who was unmarried. He leaves legacies, of £100 apiece, to his father, *Andrew*, to his mother, and to his brothers, *Peter*,† *Richard*, *Robert*, *George*, and *Thomas;* to his sister, *Sara*, £150; and other legacies of £50 and £25 to certain of his "loving parishoners" and to his cousin Capt. Geere.

In the "Visitations of Essex" (*Har. Soc. Pub.*, Vols. 13 & 14), there is repeated mention (pp. 201, 240, 400, 442) of "*Thomas Cocke* of Cavendish in com. Suff." In "The Visitation of London," II. 252, we find record of marriage of "*Edward Cocke*, of Waybridge, Suffolk, Gent., and Mary Lucas, of London" (1640).‡

Dr. Daniel Coxe.

Dr. Daniel Coxe, who was so prominent as a promoter of the Huguenot Emigration to Virginia, and who was physician to Queen Anne, was born in London in 1660. He was a very eminent man and was one of the founders of the Royal Society. He was descended from Daniel Coxe, of co. Somerset, Gent., of whom mention is made in the old records of that county, and was the ancestor of the Coxes of Philadelphia and New Jersey. To him was made the grant of the province of "Carolina," which was probably the largest grant of land ever made by a crowned head to one individual. This province, called in those days "Florida" by the Spaniards and "La Louisiana" by the French, com-

* In *Norfolk* county, which bounds Suffolk on the north, there was living at this time a prominent family of Cocks; among them a "*Mathew Cock*" who was buried (1672) in the church of St. Michael, in parish of Aslacton. (See Blomefield's *Hist of Norf.*, V., 179). One of the descendants of "Walter de Chelworth" was "Matthew,"[16] who lived in the XVIIth century.

† One of the sons of Thomas Cocks,[1] of Bishop's Cleeve, was Rev. *Peter Cocks*[2] (d. 1612), and in Norfolk co., about 1560, there was a "*Peter Cock* of Norwich."

‡ We may remark here that we find, also about 1600, some traces of the Cocke family in co. *Berks*. At that time there was in this county a *Great Cockeswell* and a *Little Cockeswell*. The spelling shows that these places were named from the word "Cock." At present, these names are written *Coxwell*, which throws much light on the changes in the spelling of the family name They are both small towns with village churches.

About 1600, the son of *Thomas Mores* (arms), of *Great Cockswell*, co Berks, married *Ann Cockes*, daughter of *Mr. Cockes, of Shrevenham*, co. Berks. ("Visitation of London, II., 109).

prised all the territory from Norfolk, Va., south to St. Augustine, and west to the Pacific Ocean.

Dr. Coxe, who was a man of great wealth, fitted out two armed vessels, which were to convey over from England several hundred colonists to settle and open up his lands in America. These ships sailed in 1688, and entering the mouth of the Mississippi, ascended as high as a point called Englishman's Bend—the first vessels that ever navigated that majestic river. Attacked by some plague (probably Yellow Fever), these colonists settled elsewhere.

Dr. Coxe himself never came to this country, but he sent over (1702) his son, *Col. William Coxe*, to represent him as Governor and one of the owners of the province of New Jersey; who settled first in Burlington, N. J. He was one of the first vestrymen of St. Mary's Church, Burlington. He wrote a book entitled "A Description of the English Province of Carolina, as also of the great and famous River Meschacebe or Mississippi; the five vast Navigable Lakes of fresh water, and the parts adjacent;" in which work he mapped out a complete outline of a union between the colonies.

William Coxe, son of Col. Wm. Coxe, married Miss Ann Francis, of Philadelphia, dau. of Tench Francis, Att'y-Gen. of Pennsylvania, and was a merchant.

Tench Coxe, his son, the celebrated political economist, was born 1755. He was a member of the Convention that framed the Constitution and of the Continental Congress in 1788. *Charles Sydney Coxe*, a second son, was made a Judge in Philadelphia, but retired from the Bench to give attention to his large coal properties in western Pennsylvania.

The Coxe family has a coat-of-arms with crest, *a cock;* motto, *Vigilantia Praestat.*

The arms of the "Cockes" descended from "Walter de Chelworth" (see *supra*) had "*three cocks*"; so, also, did the arms of Capt. Wm. Cocke, of Plymouth, and (as we shall see) of the Cockes, of Newcastle, co. Northumberland (motto, *Semper Vigilans*), and the Cocks, of Norwich, co. Norfolk.

The fact that the family of *Coxe* should select the Cock as a device seems to imply that they regarded the name to be equivalent to Cock. The name in Kent, as we have seen, was sometimes spelled *Cokkes* in the early centuries, which was easily contracted into *Cocks* and *Cox*.*

THE COCKES OF NEWCASTLE. "CAPTAIN COCKE," OF PEPYS' DIARY.

The principal character in *Pepys' Diary* is a certain "*Captain Cocke*," whom he continually refers to without further explanation. Him he consults on all occasions, and from him he seems to derive most of his information about public affairs and what is going on at Court. They

*Wm. Coxe, Archdeacon of Wilts, the celebrated traveller and author (1747-1828), may have been of the family of Dr. Daniel Coxe, or of Cox of Beamond.

were both connected with the Admiralty, and Captain Cocke, he tells us, had "a pleasant seat at Gravesend." To this they repaired, where Captain Cocke seems to have entertained his friend, being, as Pepys' remarks, "one of the greatest of epicures." This was in the reign of the "Merry Monarch," and Captain Cocke, like many others of the family was a staunch Royalist, although we can plainly detect a strong Puritan sentiment among the Cockes of Devon and Plymouth.

Captain George Cocke was a native of Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the county of Northumberland, and took an active part in the Civil Wars. From *The Dictionary of National Biography* we learn that in this period he was employed by the Queen-Mother to negotiate the raising of Lord Newcastle's army, and helped to supply it with arms. He raised a troop at his own expense, was several times wounded, suffered imprisonment some years, and was an exile eleven other years. At the Restoration for these services he was rewarded with the office of Searcher of the Port of Newcastle (1660). He was, as stated, in the service of the Admiralty, where he was a commissioner for inspecting the chest, and in 1664 was appointed Steward for Sick and Wounded Seamen. He was, besides, a prosperous merchant and possessed large tanning works at Limerick. His love of hospitality rendered him very popular with his colleagues in the Admiralty.

In 1666, he made Pepys a present of plate of the value of £100 as some return for the profitable contracts which the latter had been able to secure for him. From his business connections he was often enabled to present The Royal Society with some "natural varieties" from abroad, which led to his being elected a Fellow in 1666—which is regarded as a very high distinction. He died in 1679 and was buried "in the parish church of St. Peter's Poore in London." He had a brother named *Solomon.*

In *The Genealogist* (VIII., 61) we have given the arms of "*Cock of Newcastle,*" as follows; "Quarterly Gules & Arg't sometimes Azure a Bezant bet'n 3 Cocks Arg't;" and, as we have found elsewhere, the crest was, also, a cock, with the motto, *Semper Vigilans;* which plainly connects this family with the Cockes of the Southwest of England. The family of Dr. Daniel Coxe, of co. Somerset, had a single cock on their arms with the motto, *Vigilantia Praestat.*

The Cocks of Norwich.

Pepys mentions, also, (III., 398) a "*Colonel Charles George Cocke,*" whom he describes as "formerly a very great man," but now broken down. He was from Norwich, co. Norfolk, and an alderman of that city. A handsome monument in the church of St. Stephen the Proto-Martyr in Norwich is erected over the remains of his wife "Anna Cock Filia et Haeres Richardi Bond" (d. 1654); by whose side her husband wished also to be interred, as his name is likewise on the monument;

but as the blank spaces left for the date of his death were never filled out, it is conjectured that he is buried elsewhere. Indeed, he seems to have married again; for we find it stated (Le Neve's *Pedigree of Knights*, 14) that *Sarah*, great-granddaughter of *Sir Nicholas Bacon*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal (1559), married (*circ.* 1660) Charles George Cock. (Sir Nicholas Bacon was lord of several manors in Suffolk county;* he was a great favorite with Queen Elizabeth and one of her Privy Councillors. His youngest son was "the wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind," the famous *Francis Lord Bacon.*) In Blomefield's *Norfolk* (IV., 151) he is called "the famous *Mr. Cock* the sequestrator in the late troublesome times," and is said to have been the author of several religious works with very odd titles, indicating that he was of the Puritan stamp (1651). His daughter, *Elizabeth*, married Sir Isaac Preston (Le Neve's *Pedigree of Knights*, 448).†

In "The Visitation of London" (*Har. Soc. Pub.*, Vol. 15, p. 177) is given a pedigree of "COCK" beginning with "Peter Cock of Norwich," co. Norfolk; whose arms show *three cocks;* crest, a lion couchant, and motto, *Non vi sed voce.*‡ (See engraving No. 3, page 303.)

This family, we perceive, was a widespread one in England. In the east we find branches, in Hertford, in Suffolk, in Norfolk, and in Northumberland; and there were, also, Cockes in Kent, Surrey, Middlesex, and Essex. In the west they had seats in Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall.

In the "Visitation of Hertfordshire" (*Har. Soc. Pub.*, Vol. 22), there

*Sir Nicholas Bacon was born in co. Kent; but there were Bacons in Suffolk, as well as Cockes. Mrs. Henley (in her letter before referred to) is authority for the statement that, "In 1450, Agnes, d. of *Thos. Cocke of Cokefield* m. *John Bacon*, of Drinkstone, co. Suffolk;" which recalls the fact that Sir Robert Brooke, great-grandfather of *Nathaniel Bacon* (the rebel), owned *Cockfield Hall*, co. Suffolk. (Mrs. Henley adds that "Robert de Cokefield" and "Henry de Cokyntone" followed King Richard I. to the Crusades.)

†Pepys frequently refers, also, to a third member of this family, *Captain Cox*, an officer of high rank in the British Navy. He is called "Commissioner," "Master-Attendant at Deptford," and "one of the commanders of the fleet;" and is spoken of as a suitable person to succeed Sir W. Penn, who defeated the Dutch fleet in 1665, and was high in command under the Duke of York (III., 281; IV., 68, &c). This "Captain Cox" is, no doubt, the same as the hero of the affair of the "Phœnix" (Nov. 26, 1652), a famous exploit in the Dutch wars (see Campbell's *Lives of the Admirals*, II., 28).

He mentions, also, (II., 407) a "prating *Colonel Cox*, one of the City collonells, heretofore a great presbyter;" he is probably the same as Col. Charles George Cocke above.

‡In 1428, *Thomas Cok*, merchant, was buried in the chapel of the blessed Virgin Mary in St. Stephen's church, Norwich (Blomefield's *Norfolk*, IV., 151). In 1609, we are told (*Id.*, V., 304), "*Robert Cock*, junior," had the "Manor of Tharston's," co. Norfolk, "and soon after it seems to be purchased of *George* and *Francis Cocke*, Gents., by Sir Edw. Clere, Knt." In 1672, "*Mathew Cocke*" (*Id.*, V., 179) was buried in church of St. Michael in parish of Aslaeton, co. Norf. In 1735, "*Eliz. Cocks*" was buried in Church of All Saints, Norwich (*Id.*, IV., 133). It is also stated (*Id*, II., 468 and V., 260) that "Brandon" and "Clavering's Manor," in Norfolk co., belonged to "*the Cocks.*" (Note the various spellings—*Cok, Cock, Cocke, Cocks*).

is given the pedigree of "COX OF BEAMOND," co. Hertford, beginning with "*John Coxe of Monmouth in Wales.*" (The spelling is both "Cox" and "Coxe."). This family had *arms*: Or, three bars Azure, on a quarter Argent a lion's head couped Gules; and *crest*: An antelope's head erased Sable, horned, bearded, and pierced through the neck with an arrow Or. (See engraving No. 4, p. 303).

In the same volume (p. 149), under "Lee of Sopwell" (Sussex), we have, "Thomas Lee of St. Julian's, co. Hertford, married *Alice*, daughter of *Thomas Cocks of Beamond.*" There is in "Visitation of Essex" (pp. 268, & 271) a pedigree of the Poyntz family, in which, about 1440, *John Poyntz* (descended from *Sir Hugh Poyntz*, 1220) marries "*Alice Cock*, dau. of —— *Cock.*" There is, however, in "The Visitation of Gloucester" (*Har. Soc. Pub.*, Vol. 21, p. 129) another "Pedigree of Poyntz," where it is stated that "John Poyntz esqr ob. 12. E. 4." married "*Alice* dau. of —— *Cox of Bristow*," who married for her second husband "*Sir Edward Barkley* of Bevrston Castell;" and again (p. 133), "Joannes Poyntz" married *Alicia* filia —— *Cocks of Bristow.*"

Examples like the above, which might be easily multiplied, show how confused was the spelling of this name, and suffice to prove the identity of Cock, Cocks, Cox, Coxe. In the index of the volume above quoted, we have the reference, "*Cocks, see Cox.*"

This *Alice Cock* and *John Poyntz* (d. 1519) had issue, *Sir Robert Poyntz*, who married the natural daughter of "Anthony Woodville Erle Rivers;" and another son, Thomas, who married the widow of the Lord Ferrers, of Chartley.*

SIR RICHARD COXE (b. 1554; d. 1623), who is buried in Westminster Abbey, where there is a "table monument to him of white marble" (see *Beauties of England*, X., 107, and Chester's *Westminster Register*), near the tombs of Isaac Casaubon and David Garrick, was of the family of the Coxes (or Cocks), of Beamond, co. Herts, and was the third son of *Thomas Coxe*, of Beamond, Gent., Esqr., whose sister, *Alice*, married "Ralfe Skipwith." He was knighted at Whitehall, July 24, 1603. He was Taster to Queen Elizabeth, and at the time of his death, was one of the Masters of the King's Household, being "one of His Majesty's Clerks of the Green Cloth" (see Chester's *Westminster Registers*).

Of the same family was the learned *Leonard Cox* (*fl.* 1572) who was second son of *Laurence Cox, of Monmouth* (Wales), by his wife Elizabeth Willey; he was a friend of Erasmus and Melancthon, and "eminent as a grammarian, rhetorician, poet, and preacher" (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*). His son was *Francis Cox*. D. D.

We find a number of Cockes in SURREY CO. We have already mentioned "*Gilbert le Cok de Albury*" (1327), rector of Albury, and "*Richard*

*Some half century later, Anne, daughter of John Poyntz, m. Sir Thomas Heneage, Knt., Sec'y of State to Q Elizabeth and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Cok" (1372), and "*John Cox de Compton*,"* vicar (1379), and *Richard* atte *Cockes*, member of parliament (*circ.* 1400), who were all of Surrey co. In 1562, "*Rev. John Cocke*" was vicar of Effingham Surrey co. (Manning & Bray's *Hist. Surrey*, II., 717), and more than a century later there was another *Rev.* "*John Cox*" (d 1669), "rector hujus ecclesiae de Beddington" (*Id.*, II., 531), of Surrey co. There died in this county about the same time (1631) "*Ralph Coxe*, citizen and silkman of London" who is buried by the side of his wife, Sarah, in the church at Cobham Parish (*Id.*, II., 738). In 1694 "*Nathaniel Cocks*"† was lord of the manor of Chobham (*Id.*, III., 196), Surrey co. In list of *members of parliament* for Southwark (*Id.*, III., 557), we find: "*William Cox*" (1 Car. I.), "*Charles Cox*, Gent." (1695, 1698, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1705, 1707, 1708), "*Sir Charles Cox*, Knight" (1710). Elsewhere (*Id.*, I., 284), we are told that "*James Cocks*"[5] inherited by his mother's sister the Manor of "Reygate Hund," and represented the borough of Reygate in parliament (1707 and 1713-'4). The Cocks had, also, in this county the manor of "Camberwell Buckingham," and "*Walter Cock*" (1695) is the first Cock whose name appears in the Parish books (*Id.*, III., 407). In the Church of St. Giles, Camberwell Parish, is the tomb of "*Walter Cock*, Esq. one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace" and a man "universally beloved and esteemed by all," who died 1712 (*Id.*, III., 428).

A notable man was DR. RICHARD COX, *Bishop of Ely*, who was born in 1499 in Buckinghamshire, which adjoins Hertfordshire. He was "one of the most active of the minor English reformers" (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*), and was thrown into prison by Cardinal Wolsey. Subsequently, through the influence of Cranmer, with whom he was in high favour, he was chosen tutor to the prince, afterwards King Edward VI., and upon the accession of that monarch, he was a member of the Privy Council. When Queen Mary ascended the throne, he was deprived of all his preferments and driven into exile on the continent. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth, he returned to England and in 1559 was made Bishop of Ely. He was a very pronounced Protestant, and was the chief champion on that side in the disputation at Westminster between eight Papists and an equal number of Reformed clergymen. He was a member of the celebrated Windsor Commission which in 1548 compiled the first English communion and the first prayer-book (1549); and when a new translation of the Bible was made in Elizabeth's reign, now known as "The Bishop's Bible," the Four Gospels, the Acts, and the Epistle to the Romans were allotted to him as his share of the work. He died 1581.

*This *John Cok* was a man of great fame and learning; brother of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. See article in *Dictionary National Biography*.

†There was a "*Nathaniel Cock* of London Merchant a° 1633" who was son of "*Edmund Cock* of Norwich" (*Har. Soc. Pub.*, "Vis. of Lond," Vol. 15, p. 177).

Another eminent man was SIR RICHARD COX* (1650–1733), Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who took a prominent part in the revolution of 1688, and helped to drive King James II. out of Ireland. His "History of Ireland" is a valuable work, which remains an authority to this day. He wrote other works besides. (See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*)

In Westminster Abbey lie buried: *Thomas Cocks* (1701), *Henry Cox* (1731), *George Cox* (1661), *Hugh Cox*† (1763), and *Sir Richard Cox* (1623).

We have given the *Arms* of some of these families in both the East and West of England. From Fairbairne's *Book of Crests*—a valuable work in two handsome volumes (with numerous engravings)—the following CRESTS (some of which we have already cited) are collected for convenience of comparison:

COCK, *Norfolk: An Ostrich* gules, ducally gorged, *holding in mouth a horse-shoe*, or. (See *Plate* 16, *crest* 2). [The "Cocks of Norwich," co. Norf., had *a lion* (?) *couchant* for crest].

COCK, *Herts: An ostrich, in mouth a horse-shoe*, ppr. (*Pl.* 16, *Cr.* 2; exactly same as "Cock of Norfolk.") (See engraving, No. 5, p. 303.)

COCK and COCKE: *A cock*, argent, combed and wattled, gules. (This is same as "*Cocke of Newcastle.*") (See engraving, No. 5, p. 303).

COCK: On stump of tree ppr., *a cock*, gu. (*Pl.* 2, *Cr.* 1: stump, *pl.* 30, *cr.* 5).

COCK or COCKS: A chevalier on horseback, brandishing a sword, all ppr. (*Pl.* 28, *cr.* 5.)

COCK, *Northumberland* and *Scotland: A cock* ppr. (*Pl.* 67, *Cr.* 14; same as "Cox, London" below).

COCKE: Eng. in dexter hand, couped, a dagger in pale, all ppr. (*Pl.* 23, *Cr.* 15).

COCKE, *Scotland:* In lion's paw, a scepter in pale, all ppr. (*Pl.*, 16, *Cr.* 1).

COCKE: A bear's head ar., crowned or. (*Pl.* 2; *Cr.* 9).

COCKES: In hand, a lion's paw, erased, ppr. (*Pl.* 94, *Cr.* 13).

COCKS, *Worcester:* A buck couchant ppr. (*Pl.* 67, *Cr.* 2.) [Same family as *Gloucester Cocks;* see crest of *Lord Somers.*]

COCKS, *Gloucester* and *Suffolk:* On a mount, vert, a stag lodged, ar., attired, sa. [It will be remembered that we had already connected the Cocks of Gloucester and Suffolk].

* Possibly, his wife was "*my lady Cox*" mentioned by the poet Pope in one of his letters written from Sir Wm. Codrington's house at Durhams, near Bath, where she was staying with her sister Lady Codrington *née* Bethel. (Howitt's *Homes of the Poets*, I., 191.)

† In the *Clergy List* (1860) there is an entry recording the death, in 1793, at Cambridge University, of "*Hugh Cocke*," "son of the celebrated navigator."

It is possible that *George Cox* (d. 1661) was the "*Captain Cox*," whom Pepys speaks of as "commander of the fleet," etc.

COCKS: A hind's head, erased, collared (*Pl.* 6; *Cr.* 1).

COCKS: *A Cock*, ppr. (*Pl.* 67; *Cr.* 14).

COX, *Herts* ("*Cox of Beamond*"): An antelope's head erased, sa., pierced through neck by broken spear and vulned, gu. (same as crest of *Wm. Cox, of Ballynoe, co. Limerick, Esq.*, motto, *Fortiter et Fideliter;* and of *Richard-Snead Cox*, of Broxwood and Eaton Bishop, *co. Hereford*, Esq.; see *Pl.* 79, *cr.* 9).

COX, *Col. Sir Wm. of Coolcliffe, co. Wexford:* A goat's head, erased, &c., *Fide et Fortitudine* (evidently, the same as "Cox of Beamond;" see *Pl.* 29, *cr.* 13).

COX, *Sussex:* A griffin's head, erased, sa., pierced through neck by an arrow, gu., etc. (Evidently, also, same as "Cox of Beamond" See *Pl.* 48; *Cr.* 6).

COX, *London:* A cock, gu., ducally crowned, or. (*P.* 67; *cr.* 14; this is same as "Cock, Northumberland and Scotland" and "Cocks" above, *q. v.*)

One of the most honourable and distinguished families in England from the earliest times is that of "COKYN, COKEYN, COCKAINE," who formed alliances with many other noble families of that Kingdom. An interesting chapter entitled "COCKAINE, VISCOUNT CULLEN" (of the Kingdom of Ireland), is found in Lodge's *Peerage of Ireland* (Vol. IV.), from which (p. 322) the following is extracted:

ARMS: Pearl, *3 Cocks*, Ruby, crested and jelloped, Diamond, a Crescent upon a Crescent for difference. (See engraving No. 6, page 307.)

CREST: On a wreath, a *Cock's Head erased*, Ruby, crested and jelloped as those in the coat.

SUPPORTERS: The Dexter, parte per Fess, Topaz and Pearl; a Lion, Guardant. The Sinister, an *Ostrich*, Pearl, *holding in his Beak an Horseshoe*, proper. MOTTO: *Virtus in arduis.*

This coat-of-arms appears to connect the Cockaines almost unmistakably with the Cockes. In the Cocke family we have seen the *cock* was the device most used. The family of "Walter Cokkes" had "*three cocks' heads erased;*" Capt. Wm. Cocke, of Plymouth, had "*3 cocks' heads;*" the *crest* of the arms of Dr. Daniel Coxe was *a cock;* Capt. George Cocke, of Newcastle, had "*3 Cocks*" on his arms and *crest, a cock;* and the Cockes of Norwich had, also, arms *3 Cocks;* etc., etc. But more striking still is the comparison when we recall that the crest of Cock of Broxbourne (see, also, Cock of Norfolk) is, *An ostrich holding in the beak a horseshoe;* which is of itself sufficient to establish the original identity of Cocke and Cockaine.

There are comparatively few noble families in Europe which can certainly date their beginnings as early as William the Conqueror—although many will be found to claim this high antiquity. The wonder is that during the turbulent Middle Ages, when the art of writing was so little practised, we are able to find, as often as we do, fairly accurate and com-

plete family registers. Among the ancients (and notably among the Jews—there are a number of long pedigrees in the Bible), genealogical records were preserved with pious care through long centuries. We feel compelled to observe how insignificant seem the lofty pretensions of the proudest descendants of modern times when their lineage is compared with the noble extraction of Synesius, the philosophic bishop of Cyrene, (*fl. circ.* 400 A. D.), whose amiable character is so agreeably portrayed in *Hypatia!* He was able (we are told) to prove his descent from Eurysthenes, the first Doric King of Sparta, and the fifth in lineal descent from the renowned Hercules. The "long series of his ancestors" was inscribed in the public registers of Cyrene. "Such a pure and illustrious pedigree," says Gibbon (*History of The Decline and Fall, &c.*, Chap. XX., Note 116), "of seventeen hundred years, without adding the royal ancestors of Hercules, cannot be equalled in the history of mankind." * And while, peradventure, it may be true, as the "yeoman" argued with "the daughter of a hundred Earls," that

> "From yon blue heavens above us bent
> The grand old gardener and his wife
> Smile at the claims of long descent,"

we venture to think even that ancient pair from whom all men trace would not be able to withhold their admiration of the time-honoured blood that mingled in the veins of the holy Bishop of Cyrene.

Families of Lower Norfolk and Princess Anne Counties.

Moseley Family of Lower Norfolk County.

Arms of Moseley in Virginia: Quarterly 1st and 4th Sa. a chev. between three battle axes Ar, 2d and third Or. a fesse between three eagles displayed sa.

Crest: An eagle displayed sa. *Motto:* Mos legem regit.

The family of Moseley came to America in the last year of the reign of Charles I, 1649, with grants of land in Lynnhaven Parish, on Broad creek, in Lower Norfolk county, Virginia. Here they built "Rolleston," named for the family seat of the Moseleys, "Rolleston Hall," Staffordshire, England. The patents were highly valued in the family and descended under the entail from father to son until the war between the States, after which they could not be found. The first emigrant also

* It is said that similar instances may be found at this day among the natives of India and other oriental races. Rudyard Kipling in a recent story speaks of "a Rajput chief who can sing his pedigree backwards for twelve hundred years."